If you read my speech, that refers to the speech made by Sri Imam. This gist gives an entirely incorrect statement of what I spoke.

Sri S. Gopala Gowda spoke something about the mutation. I would like to read this :

> "Sri S. Gopala Gowda (P.S.P.) urged that pahani accounts maintained by the village officers and the mutation proceedings in respect of the transfer of land revenue khatas in the transferred territory should be so amended as to bring them on a par with the system prevailing in other parts of the State."

If I remember correctly, Sir, Sri Gopala Gowda said almost the opposite of what has been stated in this report.

Again, Sir, with regard to my own cut motion, what is said is :

> " After the Government replied, the cut motion was withdrawn and the main demand was passed."

I did not withdraw the cut motion ; only by implication, it was voted down.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—What about your Paper 'Visvakarnataka'?

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I am ashamed to say that I am a Director in that Paper, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You are using a very strong word.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—He referred to 'Visvakarnataka' of which paper I am a Director and I therefore said, I am ashamed to be a Director of that concern.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So far as this subject is concerned, the attitude of the Legislatures towards the publication of proceedings has undergone considerable changes as Members are aware. Forbidding of such publication has fallen into disuse and where reports are correctly and faithfully reported, their publication is not prohibited. It is only where the report is *mala fide* that the question of liability is examined. It may be presumed that Newspapers act with a sense of responsibility and I do not think it is necessary on this occassion to take any notice. The very fact that the Hon'ble Member has now drawn my attention to the incorrect reporting will be enough, I am sure.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajapet).—How can we say it is incorrect when it is not compared with the official record of proceedings ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member will resume his seat. There should be no comment on the Speaker's ruling. Now, voting of Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants for 1953-54 will be taken up.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

1953-54 (*contd.*).

DEMAND No. 23—RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

40-A.—RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,300 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

There are six cut motions. Except Sl. No. 73 which stands in the name of Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar, all others are out of order, for the simple reason that they deal with the general subject matter and not with reference to Bellary. Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar, if he so desires, can move his cut motion No. 43.

NATURE OF WORKS APPROVED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION AND TOTAL ESTIMATED COST.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the demand under the Head '40-A. Rural Development' for Rs. 5,05,300 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to ask for the nature of works approved by the Planning Commission and the total estimated cost)."

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)
Sir, while moving this Demand the Government wanted us to vote for local development works a sum of Rs. 3,45,000 and in the explanatory note they say that the Government of India have paid advance payment of Rs. 3,45,300 and to meet this portion of the expenditure covered by the Central assistance, an additional sum as above is necessary. While giving our vote for the Budgetary provision in 1953-54 Budget, under Development Works on page 27, we have given already a sanction for two lakhs under sub-head (v) Works Outlay. Now the Government wants another three lakhs—3,45,300 for the same thing. I want to know whether the original provision of two lakhs is meant for certain types of works and whether they are making out another list comprising of development works for which this amount of Rs. 3,45,300 is required in addition. Further Sir, I hope a few months ago, every village panchayet, every municipality and other institutions did send in proposals consisting of works that should be taken up under the Five-Year Plan; and so far, till today no grant or anything of that type has been received by these institutions. Since the date of the abolition of the R.R.D., this rural development work has been entrusted to the Revenue Department and I can dare say that much progress has not been achieved. The amount that has been promised under the Five-Year Plan and the amount that they want and ask us to vote has not reached the institutions concerned and I want to know what is the amount advanced by you, whether the Government of India have already given that amount to the Mysore Government and whether Mysore Government have handed over to the concerned authorities for paying the several institutions to undertake this work, I have no idea. In the last Session, Government informed that since the date of abolition of the R.R.D., most of these works in rural parts in connection with the inter-village communication, water-supply, digging of wells and other things, had remained static and they had promised that they would set up advisory committees in order to see that the needs of the particular villages will be placed before the proper authority and get them properly sanctioned and executed. Till today nothing has happened and the year is about to close in a month; and what is the use of giving our vote now when you cannot spend it within the course of the year? Anyway it would lapse and I would rather not give this than allow it to be lapsed. I just wanted to know all these details from the Government, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri T. CHANNIAH (Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Member wanted to know the nature of the works approved by the Planning Commission and the total amount of the estimated cost. Perhaps, Sir, the Member is aware of the list of development works—in a printed booklet, proposed to be taken up for execution in the State during the year 1953-54. I think he must have received a copy of it. This booklet gives clearly all the details about the development works proposed to be taken up by various......

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—Perhaps that booklet has been supplied only to Congress members.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We have not got a copy of that book, Sir.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—I am sorry, I thought that the Hon'ble Member had received it. If he does not have it, I will send him a copy.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Can you execute them? The year is about to close in a month.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—These development works are not intended to be executed in one year. They are expected to be executed in five years, under the Five-Year Plan. And the various works that are expected to be taken up by the Rural Development Department are in the nature of supply of water to rural areas, rural communication, depressed class amelioration work, rural health and sanitation, etc,

These are the important items of work that the Plan envisages. For rural water supply under the Five-Year Plan, it is expected to spend sixty lakhs of rupees; under rural communication 28·65 lakhs; depressed class amelioration 100 lakhs; rural health and sanitation 27·6 lakhs; direction and organisation 46 lakhs; publicity and propaganda 7·5 lakhs; establishment 8·75 lakhs. These are the various items of work envisaged under the Plan for the five years commencing from 1951-52.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We have already passed three years.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—By this time, considerable amount of work has been executed in respect of these items. For example, to quote an instance with regard to the execution of wells, it is expected that nearly 4,000 wells will be completed during these five years commencing from 1951-52 at the rate of 800 wells per year; up to this time, 1,284 wells have been completed at a cost of about Rs. 18,84,290. The balance of the amount, namely, 41·16 lakhs has to be spent for the remaining wells and they will be taken up. But most of the amount has been assigned to the Village Panchayets and District Boards and they are expected to take up these works. But in case where there is urgency, if the Village Panchayet can come forward with the contribution for improvement of well works, they will be taken up as routine work and all the wells expected to be completed within the remaining portion of the Plan-period, will be completed. I might say, Sir, that there is no provision in the Budget Estimates for the local development works for which grant is now asked for. No provision has been made for the water-supply scheme. We have provided only two lakhs.

1-30 P.M.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In page 31, Development Schemes, you have got works outlay, sub-head—Rural Water Supply—1,50,000 and Establishment—10,000. You have to pay to Government only 3,45,300. Why do you want this extra amount?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—Because the Government of India's share is 50 per cent and the State Government will have to meet the rest. The demand is in respect of the latter amount. Sir, with regard to the other items of works enunciated in the plan, namely, Rural Communication, etc., considerable progress has been made.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—By whom?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—By Government and I might mention for the information of the Member that the total grant by the Government of India is much more and the demand is only for the actual payment which has been authorised. In addition to this, the State's share will be found from the existing grant. Some more schemes have just now been received and they are under examination and they will be approved if they are in conformity with the principles laid down by the Planning Commission. In view of the explanation I request the Hon'ble member to withdraw his cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, yesterday we had no time when we wanted to speak on some important demands. I request the Chair to fix up some time limit to each demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will consider.

* ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).-ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಮಾನ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶದೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತೊಡಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ 5,05,300 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನವರು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನವರು ಕೊಡುವುದು, $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸಹ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ; ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.)

ದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇನ್ನು ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ? ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಫಂಡು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜುಜಿಬಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದುಸಾರಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಹಣವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗದೆ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗುವುದು—ಹೀಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ 3-4 ಸಲ ಕೊಡುವ ನೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇಸಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹಣಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದೇಬಾರಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 4-5 ಬಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೂ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 42 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇನ್ನೂ 2,800 ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ? ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗಿರುವ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಗಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು. ಇಂಥ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಅಥವಾ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನೀರು, ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಗಾಳಿ, ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಂದುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ವಾಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಾಕಿ ವಸತಿ ಯಾವುದಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ನೀರು, ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ? ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಹೊರತು, ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಹೊರತು ಯಾವುದೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪೂರೈಸಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯಸಾರಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಷರತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ತಪಶೀಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮರ್ಥನೆಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಏನೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ 2½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಇದೆ, ಅದು 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಬೇಕು, ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು; ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಹಸಪಟ್ಟರು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಯಶೀಲರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮುದಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ (ಕುಣಿಗಲ್).—3 ಲಕ್ಷ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದೇತಕ್ಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಶದಪಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬರೀ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು.

* Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—Sir, it is very surprising that the Hon'ble Member of Turuvekere who represents and is elected from a prominent rural constituency which, I am sure, he will agree, suffers greatly from want of communication and adequate number of drinking water wells and other such facilities for which this expenditure is proposed to be incurred apart from the Demand for Supplementary Grant of Rs. 3,45,300, opposes this on the ground that detailed information is not furnished. I would have appreciated it and I am sure the House would have been very grateful to the Hon'ble Member, if he had taken a stand that detailed information must be furnished to this House because this House is entitled to have all the information relating to a money grant. Instead of doing that, as far as I understood him, he took up a stand that this Demand should be totally opposed. Sir, while I am not able to see eye to eye with him in the stand he has taken for opposing this demand for additional grant, I must say that Government ought to furnish adequate particulars of the amounts proposed to be spent under different heads of

Local Development works. It is somewhat unfortunate that Government abolished the District Development Committees and the Taluk Development Committees, bodies which, I must say, did considerable and important developmental work in many parts of the State and Members of this House who happened to be Chairmen or ordinary members of those committees are here to justify what I have to say of them that very important and considerable work had been done by those committees.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Will they be revived ?

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—If they are revived, it will be certainly to the disadvantage of the Member from Turuvekere. I do not suppose he is asking for its revival. If the Government grants his request, I shall not stand in the way. (Laughter).

Sir, as I was saying, considerable and useful work has been done by the Development Committee. After the abolition of this Committee, as far as I am aware, this development work is being entrusted to the hands of the very mysterious set of personnel. I do not know whether it is left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner of a District or the Amildar of a Taluk or the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Revenue Sub-Division to have the final voice in saying how much money for a particular work in a district should be spent, when, where and how it is going to be spent. If I am speaking from personal experience, Sir, I find that the basis for the distribution of the amount made available to a particular district is not only not made clear but the allotment seems to take its position on a very shifting basis from time to time. There is a great difficulty to know as to what exactly is the amount allotted to any particular item of work to any particular taluk and if, as sometimes happens, one taluk consists of more than one Assembly constituency or if it happens that a constituency is made up of areas of more than one taluk, it is common experience of members who are anxious about Local Developmental work to find that the actual progress that can be achieved in having this development work executed really seems to depend upon the number of times a member is able to visit local officers, if I may use the expression, attendance upon the local officers. It is again unfortunate, that the Members of the Legislature should be reduced to the necessity to keep on the sunnyside of the local officials, quite often very petty-minded officials, to get any work done. I should like to know why Government does not indicate to officers who are responsible for spending this amount, the basis on which this money should be distributed to the various items of work upon which this should be spent. I have found that in respect of communications, for instance, a particular inter-village communication road that is proposed as being necessary is not formed for various reasons. Somebody will sometime say that the work should be attended to by the District Board concerned. My Hon'ble friend Sri B. Hutche Gowda was saying that many such roads cannot be undertaken by the District Boards for the very good reason that they have no money to spend on them, that whatever money they had have all been spent fully and that they are not able to find money for such works. If they are not able to spend money on such works, it is futile to expect that local development works will go on well. The records will be sent up from the Taluk Office to the District Board or from the District Board to the Deputy Commissioner's Office and then to the Taluk Office from which it originated. That kind of thing is happening and neither road is formed nor is there any prospect of any particular designated official taking up the reponsibility for getting it done or even commenced. That is the unsatisfactory position with regard to these local development works. I should like the Government firstly to clear up this confusion and more especially the mystery surrounding the actual expenditure of the grant made under Local Development Works for the various districts.

Secondly, I should like the Government to issue clear instructions to the

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

officers who make the allocation of these grants or distribute the actual money among the various taluks, to do it on a basis which can be known to all the persons irrespective of their personal relationship with the officers concerned so that the person who does not happen to be particularly friendly with the concerned officer may not find that the local development work suffers on account of his personal relationship with that officer. I place these before the Government not because I want to to make use of the freedom of speech for criticising the officers—it is sometimes said that there is no chance for them to defend themselves in this House; it is very good that it is so, because otherwise they may have a hand to hand fight—I am saying this because I find that local development works, the most important thing for making life bearable in rural parts, are being neglected not because of the indifference of the Government, not because of the lukewarmness of the Government, not even because of the inadequacy of the funds provided, but because of the vagaries of the local petty officials. This should end. I hope the Government will put an end to this promptly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to allow time for each demand before us as follows :—

The present demand	...	till 1-55 P.M.
Demand No. 24	...	till 2-5 P.M.
Demands Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28.		ten minutes will do.
Demand No. 29	...	till 4 P.M.
Demand No. 30		4 to 4-10
Demands Nos. 31 to 34.		no debate
Demand No. 35-A	...	4-10 to 4-30
Demand No. 40	...	4-30 to 4-50
Demand No. 42	...	till 5 P.M.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I wish to submit that there is a half-an-hour debate permitted to be taken up. Will it be taken up after five of the Clock, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It will be taken up after the close of the usual business.

*Sri T. CHANNIAH.—My friend Sri Hutche Gowda wanted to know why the grant is asked for. The demand is for Rs. 3,45,300. I want to mention that no provision was made in the budget estimates for local development works. It is for that reason the grant is now asked for.

The total grant by the Government of India is much more than this. The demand is placed for the actual payment authorised. In addition to this the State's share will be found from existing grants, *i.e.*, estimates of land revenue and grants to municipalities. The total estimate will be about Rs. 9·22 lakhs. Out of this, State's share will be about 2·15 lakhs. The Central grant is 4·50 lakhs ; the local bodies' share is Rs. 1·13 lakhs, from local efforts it is about Rs. 1·36 lakhs. Out of the Central share, the Government of India have authorised Rs. 3·5 lakhs only. In pursuance of this, the grant is required. The State's share will be met from the existing grants. The details of works are referred to in a booklet which has been circulated to Members. If it has not been circulated, it will shortly be circulated. All the details of development works are published in this booklet and it will give full details of the works undertaken and executed in various taluks and hoblis. I think that will give fuller information.

My friend Sri M. V. Rama Rao wanted some detailed information.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—What exactly I wanted was, how exactly the particular items of local development works are executed ? Who is to execute them and who has to be approached for getting them done ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ಭಾವಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ 12½% ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫಂಡಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದರೂ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ದುಃಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಪಶೀಲು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಈ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ

ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—The details of works executed mainly by the Revenue Department and particularly by the Local Bodies, namely, Village Panchayets and District Boards, have been given in the booklet.

With regard to water supply targets from 1951-52, the total amount set apart for each year is Rs. 12 lakhs. The aggregate is Rs. 60 lakhs, for 400 wells. The progress achieved so far according to plan is :

For 1951-52 the amount spent is Rs. 6,72,000, for 1952-53 the amount spent is Rs. 10,44,930 ; for 1953-54 up to end of September it is Rs. 2,77,793. That is, the total amount spent for wells is Rs. 18,84,490 for 1,284 wells.

With regard to rural communications, the results achieved so far are only calculated on mileage basis.

1951-52 115 miles. (5.73 lakhs) It is proposed to take up 750 miles per month. For all these years at the rate of 5.72 lakhs, it is proposed to be spent. But the progress achieved in this direction is—

	Rs.
1951-52 (according to budget estimates it is 5·7 lakhs (but the amount spent actually is ...	6·39 lakhs
1952-53 the amount spent is	4,89,110
1953-54 the amount spent up to end of September is	76,552

That is, Rs. 11,65,701 have been spent so far for a total length of 955 miles.

Under Depressed Class Amelioration works, the amount set apart is Rs. 19 lakhs in 1951-52.

A VOICE : One crore for five years.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—Yes. The number of houses to be constructed for all the five years is Rs. 33,000 and the amount spent for 1951-52 is Rs 17,96,360 and 1952-53 it is Rs. 18,53,439 and for 1953-54 it is Rs. 5,20,871 up to end of 1953. This is the progress of works achieved. For all these three years up to end of September 1953, 11,932 houses have been constructed so far.

Under Rural Health and Sanitation ....

Mr. SPEAKER.—You have now figures from the beginning to end of September ?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—From 1951 up to end of September 1953.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Far behind the scheduled programme.

2 P.M.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—From 1951, we have got figures. The Five-Year Plan commences from 1951. Under Rural Health and Sanitation......

Mr. SPEAKER.—Prior to that, it is about Rs. 23,000.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—And the target achieved, Sir, for 1951-52 : the number of drains constructed in the year 1951-52 is 500 ; 1952-53, 500 and a similar number for 1953-54. The number completed during 1952-53 is 266. During 1953-54 the number that is completed is 80. These are the number of drains constructed during these two years. Up to end of September—346. The number of trees planted is 39,000 and the number of compost pits proposed to be dug is 40,000 and so far 11,206 and 1,861 are the numbers of pits that have been dug in the rural areas. The amount spent on rural health and sanitation.........

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think it is a big list consisting of so many details. It may be placed on the Table. If Hon'ble Members are interested they may go through it.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—We are more interested to know how he hopes to achieve this target, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ.—ಲೋಕಲ್ ಬಾಡೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲೋಕೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲವೆ ?

Sri B. NARAYANASWAMY (Mysore City South).—Sri Rama Rao's point has been answered. He wanted to know the agency.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—The Agency is the Revenue Department. It will continue to execute the works.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,300 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 24—VETERINARY.

41. VETERINARY CHARGES.

Mr. SPEAKER.--Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Veterinary Charges'."

There is a cut motion in the name of Sri R. Muniswamiah, but it is not about Bellary and so, it is out of order. There is a cut motion sent by Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy. That is about Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F., Davanagere and Bellary. If he limits himself to Bellary, he may move his cut motion or he can as well speak on the main Demand.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Sir, under the Demend 24 for 1,55,000 Veterinary, Government wants us to vote Rs. 78,200 for the maintenance of cattle labour (p.33, item 26). This charge is intended to be for a period of six months only.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—One small correction. That sum of Rs. 78,000 refers only to the maintenance of cattle. Labour is not included.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Labour is item 27. Maintenance Rs. 78,000 is for cattle; Rs. 13,000 is for labour. I wanted to know whether it is necessary to spend such a heavy amount like a lakh of rupees for maintaining cattle and labour in one farm for a period of six months only. I want to ask what is the activity of that farm, how far does it help in rearing of bulls and improving cattle wealth. I would very much like to know from the Hon'ble Minister about these things.

* Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, this Veterinary Department is a very important department. Cattle wealth of the Government should be safeguarded, not only safeguarded but shonld be enriched if you want to improve tbe health conditions of the people. As we are all aware, milk is a very important item of food of the people. We, in South India, are not having adequate quantity of milk, whereas in North India, especially Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, plenty of milk is available at a very cheap rate. I understand in Punjab the consumption of milk per person per day is about eight ounces. In Switzerland and Sweden, it is about 13 ounces. But in Mysore State, it is not even an ounce.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).–Five ounces and odd per day.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Subject to correction Sir. I am prepared to be corrected. I am not as adament as some others are. And the milk that we are getting today is not of good quality and what is more, it is not obtainable at cheap rate and it is not within the reach of the poor people. In Bangalore or Bellary, we are getting milk at the rate of one rupee per seer, and sometimes more. It is such an important problem that the Government should think of solving and make arrangements to supply milk, pure milk at cheap rate. In Bombay, the Government of Bombay—I must congratulate them—have started one Dairy Farm. It is called the Arya Colony about 14 miles from Bombay. There they have started their own dairy farm. They are feeding and maintaining some animals and they have got up-to-date machinery to pasturise the milk and supply this milk in bottled condition and at very cheap rate. In Bombay milk is available in almost all the important centres and in almost all the streets. The Government themselves carry milk bottles and

supply these milk bottles to the concerned persons. Such a thing is absolutely necessary. I understand that a scheme was sent up by the Director of Animal Husbandry but I do not know for what reason the Government have not thought it fit to sanction that scheme and start a Dairy Farm to supply pure milk in adequate quantities and at cheap rate so that the poor people could have the benefit of milk and their stunted growth could be improved.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajapet).—Sir, I wish to make a few observations. In supporting the Demand, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that in the year 1952 the Corporation of Bangalore passed a resolution.........

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, the convention and the general procedure that was adopted last time was that if a cut motion was moved by a Member, the reply used to be given by the Minister concerned so as to facilitate smooth work and so that we may have some more cut motions discussed. In this context, I do not know how there can be any more speeches either supporting or opposing the Demand.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Since the Chair has laid a time limit, it is better that the Hon'ble Minister makes his reply, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No time limit is fixed. The Hon'ble Member is referring to Bangalore and that is not relevant.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Regarding the Dairy Farm to be started by the Government in Bangalore, I want to speak, Sir. The other Hon'ble Members were allowed to speak, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He ought not to have spoken about it. The Hon'ble Minister may reply. Items 1 to 29 relate to the expenditure in connection with the transferred territory. If your remarks relate to the Bellary area, you have a right to speak.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I want to speak about Bangalore and Bellary and other important points, Sir.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I do not think he has seen Bellary at all!

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I cannot take this remark from the Leader of the Opposition, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I see, you are not eager to speak. Please resume your seat. The Hon'ble Minister will reply. The Leader of the Opposition said, you have not seen Bellary and it need not upset you.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that Members are taking so much interest on a subject of great importance to the well-being of the country. The Hon'ble Member from T. Narsipur was particularly enquiring about the expenditure on each item and remarked that it was heavy for maintaining cattle. It comes to Rs. 38,000; Labour charges Rs. 13,000. These items of expenditure commencing from item No. 20 up to 29 refer to the combined cattle and sheep farm at Kurikuppa. It is a Farm which has been doing some very interesting work on breeding sheep. They have in Bellary a very well-known breed of sheep which comes also into the Bangalore area and which is well-known both for its mutton and wool quality. Interesting work is being carried on improving the quality and quantity of wool of this breed of sheep in Kurikuppe area which extends over a very large area from Thungabhadra roughly up to......

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The expenditure refers to cattle. It is a specific item, which does not refer to sheep.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—This expenditure, much of it, refers to the Kurikuppa Farm which if for carrying on breading sheep and also cattle which I will mention very soon. I was saying that this area extends a long way from beyond Thungabhadra river down to quite a bit of Chitaldrug District. It is a well-known breed and the experiment is carried on for improving the quality and quantity of wool in crossing with a well-known breed—the Bikaneer breed. These sheep are maintained in that Farm. Then we have in that farm very nearly about 500 pure Hallikar cattle in that area. Naturally this cattle must have come from Mysore originally. Then, they were selected and bred for a number of years at Hosur Farm bn the Government of Madras and later oy because the people of Bellary area were

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purchasing a large number of these Hallikar cattle, the Madras Government thought that it would be better to keep them in Bellary area. They also wanted to breed and produce a large number of cattle and also stud bulls in that area so that people under Thungabhadra project area which is likely to become wet, may get large number of cattle: So, they transferred all the cattle from Hosur just two or three years ago to this Kurikuppa area. They are maintained there. The question about reducing the amount of expenditure or maintenance of these cattle is engaging the attention of Government as it was in Madras last year and previous year. I know that almost about 5,000 acres of grazing area in Sandur forest has been located for grazing these cattle and probably the expenditure will be reduced.

Then, the Hon'ble member for Chitaldrug was mentioning about the supply of good milk for Bellary. Incidentally what I may say here would apply also to other towns. I am aware of the fact that Bombay Government has been supplying milk in some particular method. I am also aware of another method by which milk is supplied in Madras by a co-operative union. There milk is collected from 15-20 miles area all round Madras, and it comes in the early morning and is distributed before daybreak to the people. It is working very satisfactorily. I think, for supply of milk to people of Bellary for that matter, to people of Davangere and Bangalore, the co-operative method would be much more successful and economic. With these remarks, Sir, I commend this Demand to the consideration of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Veterinary Charges'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next Demands are Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28. As regards cut motions, under Demand No. 25 cut motions tabled are not admissible. It is only under No. 26 that Sri J. Mohamed Imam has a cut motion and he has already referred to it and he is not moving. What does Sri Nagappa Setty propose to do with his cut motion ?

Sri S. R. NAGAPPA SETTY (Shimoga).—I am not moving.

DEMAND No. 25.—CO-OPERATION.

42. CO-OPERATION.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 72,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 26.—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.

43. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES (EXCEPT SERICULTURE).

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies (Except Sericulture)'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 27.—SERICULTURE.

43. (a)—4. SERICULTURE.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Sericulture'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 28.–MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

47. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 29—CIVIL WORKS.

50. CIVIL WORKS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now Civil Works, Demand No. 29. This will go on till 4 P.M. Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

There are 14 cut motions. The first one stands in the name of Sri G. Sivappa, and it is not admissible. All others are relevant. The next cut motion stands in the name of Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar. These cut motions refer, in fact, to all the Civil Works. Why not take up the main demand and go on? Of course, preference will be shown to those members who have sent the cut motions.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I have no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes. You can go on now on the main demand itself.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Sir, the Government in Demand No. 29 want Rs. 18,33,900 for purposes as contained in the Statement. I stand to oppose some of these items. In item No. 14, page 38, Government want under the Head 'Miscellaneous,' Rs. 1,11,000. They say in the Explanatory Note that they want this amount for the purpose of purchasing the Kolar Air Field assets. In the first instance, a lakh and ten thousand, they want to purchase air field assets. Where was the necessity to purchase any air field asset at all? We do not own an aeroplane nor do we need any air field. In fact, aviation is a Central subject and I do not see why we should give our vote for the purchase of Air Field assets at Kolar left by the Government of India.

As regards the necessity to put a second floor on the Asiatic Buildings for which a token grant of Rs. 1,000 is sought for, it is true that the Government have said they will provide the fund necessary by reappropriation. The very object of a token grant is that if they are in a position to reappropriate the amount, a token grant is placed before us. Taking into consideration the present commitment of Government, it is not advisable for them to undertake any future work. The 'Vidhana Soudha' about which we have discussed this morning can accommodate so many offices. The justification in taking up 'Vidhana Soudha' was to accommodate different offices which are now accommodated in rented buildings. If that purpose is satisfied, I do not understand why the Government should commit themselves further in undertaking fresh works. We are already suffering from overspending. It necessitates more and more money and fresher and fresher taxation. At every stage of increasing taxation Government are fully aware, because most of them are students of Economics, that they are depreciating the rupee itself. They also know that it is not the rupee that we earn, but it is what we get from the money we have that counts. It is the goods value that a rupee can fetch that is important. I believe they are depreciating the rupee and increasing the cost of living and press on further and further taxation and ultimately the people of the State suffer. Therefore, I would like to know before we can permit the Government to commit themselves into this overspending, why they want to build a second floor on the Asiatic Buildings.

Further, Sir, under the head 'Grants-in-aid,' page 39, item No. 40, they want to give to Mysore City Municipality Rs. 49,925 as their share towards

(Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

cement-concreting roads within the limits of Mysore City. In fact, in Vol. I, page 125, Budget of 53-54, they have already got a lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Government. In fact, the Mysore City Municipality have surrendered the grant of Rs. 25,000, as could be seen from the Explanatory Note on page 40, which was allotted to the Municipality under "57. Miscellaneous". The net amount they require to meet this cost would be very little. When they have a grant of a lakh of rupees under Civil Works and when they could easily meet this expenditure under that allotment, I do not know why Government want us once again to vote a sum of Rs. 50,000 to meet this purpose. They will be swelling unnecessarily the supplementary demands.

Next, Sir, as regards item No. 44, page 40, they have asked a token grant. They have proposed to take up several civil works in the several divisions as contained in the Explanatory Note. During the last Session, the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works was pleased to say that the T.-Narsipur road would be taken up for concreting or at least asphalting.

2-30 P.M.

I do not know whether under this head that item has been included or it has been put in separately. There is absolutely no idea about that. Therefore I wanted to know whether it has been included.

Further, as regards item No. 46 for 'Repairs for Roads', under Development Schemes; for these special repairs Government had at their disposal already a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs. That has been voted. They want us, once again, to vote Rs. 8 lakhs. I believe this is very excessive. They can as well manage it under 'Special Repairs' in the original grant of Rs. 15 lakhs. In the circumstances, I believe that this expenditure would be unnecessary.

In connection with item No. 18— page 38, under Roads, a demand of Rs. 3,46,200 is asked for. Rupees one lakh of this item is stated to be required to meet the recurring expenditure such as repairs and renewals, etc., in respect of lorries and road-rollers purchased by the Department in recent years. Supposing they had been purchased in recent years, where is the necessity for repairs so soon? I want to know whether they were purchased long ago or only now. Even if it is for repairs or renewals and if they are necessary, there is already an allotment under the head "Repairs" of 5 lakhs in page 125, Budget Volume I and 8 lakhs in page 41 of Volume II; both put together they would have nearly a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs at their disposal. I want to know whether really they want this amount or whether it is simply to include that amount. So if they want it, what are the kinds of repairs to be effected? Because they were purchased recently, the need for repairs I want to know. In fact, I know that most of these lorries are standing idle. In certain divisions, a number of vehicles are unused because for want of repairs year after year; though we provided a sum for repairs, the repairs are not carried out properly. If you hire a lorry of the department, it stops every 3rd or 4th mile, because it will be lacking in some important part or the driver is not properly managing the lorry. These are the difficulties existing at present. I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to see that these things are properly and efficiently done.

* Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I have got a similar cut motion, wherein I have stated that the entire amount provided under item 14 should be deleted. I associate myself with the observations made by my engineer friend Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar who, when he comes to this subject especially Public Works, is more at home than any other member of this House. I want to draw the attention of this House on only one or two aspects of the case. As pointed out by Sri Srinivasa Iyengar, we are asked to vote for Rs. 1,11,000 for the purchase of these assets, but no proper explanation is forthcoming by the Government as to the urgency of purchasing these assets,

In view of the fact that we are financially hard hit, we need this amount for more important works. Secondly, no explanation has been given as to why a second floor should be constructed on the Asiatic Buildings. As it is, it is a big building, big enough, and what is the urgency to add another floor? They ought to have known the total cost of constructing a building on the second floor. I know the Asiatic Building is a fairly big enough building. It is big in the Bangalore City and its construction is very costly. But what we want to know is, whether the construction of a second floor would not cost much and whether that amount could be spared, and if the Government are in a position to undertake the construction of this building, whether it would not prejudice taking up the construction of some other important work—that is a matter to be considered. So Government will give the necessary explanation.

I now come to item No. 44. Government have asked for a token provision of 100 rupees for cement-concreting of roads in various districts except Chitaldrug District; Shimoga, Malavalli, Mandya Chikmagalur and Bangalore Divisions. (*A VOICE*:—Kolar). You have got air field assets. What I want to know is this: by providing only a token grant and by selecting roads indiscriminately, will this not land Government in greater troubles? The formation of cement concrete roads must always be on a well-defined programme. They must also be certain of necessary funds being available. I will be very happy if the Government spends this amount in converting the present roads into cement concrete roads because it is only the cement concrete roads that will stand the volume of heavy traffic. I must therefore warn Government that they have been spending a good portion of money on the formation of tarred roads. I have been warning Government that tarring of roads may be good, but it may last for one or two years only; afterwards it gives way and it will be very difficult to repair it later. This is my own experience. I know there are a good many tarred roads in Bangalore called high way roads, but they will not stand long though you spend considerable amount on them. And I can tell you that the portion of the road that has been tarred between Chitaldrug and Davangere has already given way. I saw the road recently. I had a drive on that road, but I regret to state that the portion of the road that has been tarred is already giving way and pits have begun to appear. When that is the case, it is very difficult to repair. tarred roads because we cannot do patch work here and there. They develop such big holes that they are dangerous to traffic. For exmple, you can see a tarred road in front of the Mysore Lamp Works and the Roman Catholic Seminar where you find that though the road is tarred, it is full of big pits and holes and it is very difficult for motorists and others to drive along that road. I do not mean to say that the Municipal authorities have not made any attempt to repair the road, but when once it develops holes, it is difficult to repair them and the entire surface has to be ripped open. It cannot be retarred like a metal road. I want to discourage Government from undertaking formation of tarred roads. I will be satisfied with metal roads. We have spent sufficient sums on cement roads. I would like Government to undertake the cement-concreting of roads rather than tarring roads. That is my experience and I think it is the experience of the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore who has seen in Bellary and other places such roads and I am sure he will agree with me.

Another thing is, the cement concreting of roads must be taken up according to a well-defined programme. As it is I find about half a mile cement: concreting being taken up in the Kadur District, another half a mile in Kolar District and another one mile in Hassan District. I think this will not serve the purpose.

A VOICE.—Concentrate only in Davangere?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, concentrate on one important road and thereby let there be one stretch of 50 miles of cement concrete road. I just gave an example. You must have a definite programme. I can tell you for the information of the Government that when I held the portfolio of Civil Works, I had prepared a programme of cement concreting roads. Government may find it in the records. There was an idea of cement. Concreting nearly 200 to 250 miles of road in a period of 5 years. It was in the first year of the five-year programme that the road from Bangalore to Nelamangala and from Srirangapatna to Mysore was laid. Unfortunately, afterwards that work was stopped. I wish you had continued that road. It is a high way road. It is a most importantr oad. According to Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy the Road Transport Department is getting much more revenue on that road than on any other road. Why I say this is I want to impress upon the Government the necessity of first cement-concreting the road from Mysore to Bangalore, Bangalore to Tumkur and Tumkur to Harihar. The Hon'ble the Home Minister might find that the materials needed for cement-concreting are already collected between Davangere and Harihar, because according to the programme we want to cement-concrete from both ends. Accordingly material has been collected between Harihar and Davangere and you can also see the metal collected between Tumkur and Bangalore. You can avail yourself of these materials collected. I request that cement-concreting may be concentrated between important roads so that it may give a long stretch of cement-concrete road. Let it be according to a well-defined programme.

Next be assured of the money you have to find for this. You ask us only a token grant, you must be prepared to tell us as to what is the exact amount you may need so that we may vote more for it. These are the important suggestions. I hope they will be borne by the Government before launching upon the scheme.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—I would like to have a clarification. What is the nature of the Air Field assets you think of ? I would request the Minister to just clarify it.

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home & Industries).—So far as Air Field Assets are concerned, on which the Hon'ble Member for T. Narasipur made so much comment, the position is this. The Government of India as the Hon'ble Member Sri K. Pattabhiraman is aware of, had requisitioned since 1942 an extent of 1,951 acres and 23¾ guntas of lands for military purposes. Besides this land referred to above, there were other assets consisting of a number of buildings such as Nissen huts and other building meterials. After the War, these assets became superfluous or surplus to the Government of India. They somehow wanted to dispose of them. Naturally they offered these materials to the Government of Mysore and asked us to state whether these materials are of any use to us and whether we would strike a bargain. Materials were estimated atRs. 2,27,374 after allowing for depreciation. Of course, we bargained, if I may use that word, or we, requested them to strike a bargain. After a good deal of correspondence, the Government of India agreed to sell all these materials-as I have already said, some building materials, Nissen huts and others-which our Public Works Department said would be needed for the department and also for several other departments of the Government. The bargain was struck at Rs. 1,16,900 and we had to pay that amount. Further, the Government of India have to pay a crop compensation of Rs. 46,632 to the owners of those lands acquired for military purposes during 1951-52 ; that they have agreed to pay.

And in view of the purchase of these properties, I would like to assure the Hon'ble House that although we purchased the assets for Rs. 1,16,900, some of these assets have already been sold and a sum of Rs.1,30,000, has been realised by the Government. I am sure that if my learned friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar were here, instead of saying 'I would oppose', he would say,

'I would support this Demand'. Nevertheless, he is not here and I think the Leader of the Opposition will do so.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You ought to have explained the need for it. Why did you not do it ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I would request my Hon'ble friend to kindly bear with me. There is the new system of budgeting introduced by the Government of India. There are several hundreds of crores and for every pie we could have had details shown like a mirror under the old system. But under the new system of budgeting which we have to follow, there is a system and procedure and we cannot go out of it. Of course, if we had followed the old method, it would have been a little more clear ; and indeed, it will be readily seen that after all the Government have not struck a bad bargain.

* ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಎಳಂದೂರು-ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮೂರನೇ ಸಾರಿ ಈ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ ಮೇಲೆ 18,33,900 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಓಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾರಿಯೂ ಓಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಲಾಭ ನಮಗೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಎಂದರೆ, 1947ರಿಂದ 51ರ ವರೆಗೂ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು ಆಕಡೆ ಇನ್ಟೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಟೂರ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲು ನಡಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಬಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿ ನದಿ ಹರಿಯುತಕ್ಕ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಊರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡಿ, ಅವರು 'ನನ್ನ ಕೈಲಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸೇತುವೆ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಭರವಸೆಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಂದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೂರು ಬಳಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಲಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿ ನದಿ ಮದರಾಸು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದು ಪುನಃ ಮದರಾಸು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. 40 ಮೈಲಿ ಉದ್ದ ಈ ನದಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರದ ಚಿನಕವಾಡಿ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಯಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೇತುವೆಗೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೇತುವೆಗೂ ಕೇವಲ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ಮೈಲಿ ನದಿ ಉದ್ದ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಸೇತುವೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವವಿಧವಾದ ರಸ್ತೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 35 ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರ ಕಾಲು ನಡಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಪ್ಪು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಭೂಮಿ ಬಹಳ ಜಿಗಟಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ 2-3 ತಿಂಗಳ ವರೆಗೂ ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿ ನದಿ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಹರಿದು ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು 1949-50ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಏನಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಆ ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೋ ಅಥವಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ 40 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಣ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ಸೇತುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY (Bagepalli—Gudibanda).—Sir, while opposing this Demand, I want to stress the necessity and urgency of building a bridge across the river Chitravathi near Bagepalli. Sir, as you have seen, Bagepally is very peculiarly located geographically as it is covered in the north and south by hills and east and west by two rivers.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—In a very picturesque way !

Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.—Yes. To the extreme west of the taluk the river Chitravathi and in the extreme east another river Papagni flows. Both these rivers will be dry during the summer and during the rainy season they over-flow and carry water to a depth of 14 to 20 feet and flow very rapidly. Sometimes, even if there are small rains, these rivers will be flowing to the full, so much so, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ months to two months there will be a great obstruction to vehicular traffic. This question is being agitated as I know from the year 1926 and when His late Highness was there an Address was presented. Thenceforth, whenever an important officer or Minister goes there, every time their attention is drawn to the necessity of a bridge

(Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.)

and every time it is being overlooked. The same is being done even in respect of other matters like education, roads or whatever it is, in respect of this taluk. I do not know why the Government should adopt this step-motherly attitude towards this taluk. During the rainy season, the whole taluk is cut off and isolated. It is not a single village, but the whole taluk consisting of 75,000 population. Year after year this is going on and there is the difficulty of traffic. Several times we made requests. The Government always say 'we will consider' and this is being repeated generally in every session of the Assembly. I only request the Government to tell me here and now whether they are or not going to take it up this time. With this request, I oppose this Demand.

* Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, while opposing this Demand I would like to say that the Belaghatta—Naikanhatti Road at Hyakal in Chitaldrug Taluk and the Turuvanoor—Chikkondanahalli --Yelagoda Road at Chikkondanahally in Chitaldrug Taluk have not been made roadworthy of vehicular traffic and vehicular traffic has not been allowed for the reason that the bridges necessary to cross some *hallas* that come across these two roads have not been put up though representations were made to the Government time and again. It is of utmost necessity. These roads are very important because they link up important trunk roads. I urge that the Government take up the construction of these bridges in these two roads.

Sir, generally speaking, roads in Mysore are not properly maintained. Most of them have become so deteriorated that there is no proper safety for the people who travel in buses, and cars on these roads. The reason is, that the Department is not evincing as much interest as it should and the officers—some of them, if not all of them—are not utilising the funds that are kept at their disposal for the maintenance of these roads properly and fairly. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras Premier, called this Department as Enemy No. 2. It would have been better if he had only said 'Enemy No. 1'. In spite of repeated charges of corruption that is rampant in this Department, nothing tangible has been done to cleanse and overhaul the Department. The Government should immediately see that this Department works in the interests of the poople; that the monies that are allotted to this Department are properly and fairly spent; because sometimes this Department shows its incapacity to spend. Last year there was a deficit Budget. I understand about a crore of rupees was made to lapse because this Department did not spend that amount and it lapsed. And this year also. For tools and other charges, some amount has been sanctioned and we see many a time the Chief Engineer complaining that he has not got the necessary equipment. And the difficulty he pleaded the other day was that the whole thing should be got through the Stores Purchase Committee. There may be that difficulty, but the Chief Engineer and the Minister concerned should take the matter up with the Chairman or the Secretary of the Stores Purchase Committee and see that all the equipment needed for the Department should be got as early as possible and that these roads are kept up properly. If the roads are not kept up properly, the defect or the fault lies with the Department concerned and they should see that the equipment is got as early as possible. All facilities should be given to the Chief Engineer and his staff to see that roads are maintained properly.

Cement-concreting of roads is an utmost necessity. Moreover the roads that we have in Mysore are not high way roads. Especially, if you go to Mysore from Bangalore, these roads are so curved that you cannot speed up the vehicle and so you take four to five hours to reach Mysore.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Maddur).—In which car? 12 hours.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—In my own car. Perhaps the President of the Congress is owning some Buke Car which could take him to Mysore in two hours. But I am referring to small cars. From Chitaldrug to Bangalore we take at least four hours and in buses, we

take eight hours, because the roads are so bad.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.-3½ hours.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—It will take about 8 hours to go from Chitaldrug to Bangalore In other countries, especially in Germany they have got two roads one for coming and one for going. That means, if there is one-way traffic, it is quite possible to speed up and 80 miles journey could be done in one hour or one hour and a half. In Germany, from Berlin to Hamburg the distance is 80 miles and it is covered in one hour I am told. I think, the Hon'ble Minister who recently visited all these areas will enlighten us. It is very necessary that the cement-concreting of roads should be taken up as early as possible and a planned scheme should be prepared so that almost all the important trunk roads are properly made traffic-worthy.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Five Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

*ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡ (ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ಮರಾಮತ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ಹೊಸದೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮರಾಮತ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದಂಥ ಇಲಾಖೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರೆ, ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏನು ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ದೇಶ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು, ಜನರ ಜೀವನಮಟ್ಟ ಬಹುಬೇಗ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ದೇಶನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಫಲದಾಯಕವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ನೆರವೇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯ ಬಹುಭಾಗ ಮರಾಮತ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ; ಅವರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ; ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಗುರುತರವಾದುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಏನೊಂದು ಟೀಕೆಯಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಲೋಪ ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಮುಂದುವರಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ, ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಆಗಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಆಯಾ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ; ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೋ, ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಚಾರಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಆಗಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು 'Enemy No. 2' ಎಂದು ಆ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಜನಗಳ ಒಂದು ಕಾನ್ಫಿಡೆನ್ಸನ್ನು, ಒಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಮಗಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮೂರು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನರಲ್ ರಿಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಸನಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಾಮತ್ತು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜನಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ, ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ, ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು ಮತ್ತು ನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುದೂರ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮರಾಮತ್ತು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಈ ಎರಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜನಗರ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಹಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿತ್ತು. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರು. ಇದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದು, ಬೇಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಈಚೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಈ ದಿವಸ, ನಾಳೆ, ಮುಂದಿನ ತಿಂಗಳು ಆರ್ಡರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ದಿವಸದವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವುದೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ; ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹಾಸನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಗಚಿ ಹೊಳೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸುಮಾರು 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಜವಾಬನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಇದರಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾದ ಜವಾಬನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸೇತುವೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಅವರ ಭಾಗದ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದಲೂ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಡೀ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡ.)

ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ 'ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದು; ಹೇಮಾವತಿ, ಯಗಚಿ, ಎಡತೊರೆ ಈ ಮೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಇದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮಾರು 70-80 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ' ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಇದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇದರ ಅನುಭವವಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಲ್ಕ ಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವರ್ಣನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ವಿಚಾರ ನನಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು-ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು, ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಟಾರು ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಇದರ ಉಪಯೋಗ, ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ ಹೊಸನಗರ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನೇಕರು ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಳೆ ಬೀಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಾಹನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ದ್ವೀಪಾಂತರ ವಾಸಿಗಳಂತೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಕಾಲ ಅವರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಂದೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಸೇತುವೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಕಲ್ವರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಕಾಸ್‌ವೇಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತದವರು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂತಲೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ವಸ್ತುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ, ತಾನೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಏನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಿ ಆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏನಪ್ಪಾ ಅಂದರೆ, ರಸ್ತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಕೆರೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿವಹಿಸಿ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಬೇಕು, ಏನು ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಾವೇ ನೋಡಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೂರಾರು ಸಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹವ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇನೋ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಯಾವ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಹುಶಃ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಬರಬೇಕು, ಮನವಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಬಂದು ಇದಾಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು, ಈ ಕಚ್ಚಾಟ ನಡೆದು ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಾನಿಯಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಸೂಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ್ಣುಚುಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಜರೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ? ಈಗ ನಾನೇ ಒಂದು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯೆನ್ಸಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದು ಆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ, ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರಸ್ತೆ ಜರೂರಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅತಾರಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಅಲೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದುದು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಹಾಗೂ ಅದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ ಕೆಲಸವೇನಾದರೂ ಆದರೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದೆ, ಅದು ನಾನು ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಫಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬಡಾಯಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಈಗಲೂ ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಅನಂತರ ಈ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೆಲಸದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಸಲ್ಲದ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ, allege ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಯಾರೂ ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದ ನಿಜ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಚದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಾ

ರದು ಎಂಬ ಈ ಕಾಲ ವಿಳಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದುದು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಂತೂ ಹೇಳತೀರದಷ್ಟು ದುರವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ನೆಲ ಅಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಡೆ ನೂರು ಆಳು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇನೋ ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವೇನೋ ಖರ್ಚಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿನೋಡಿದರಂತೂ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಸಹ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇನೂ ನಾನು ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಣ ನಾನಾ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುವುದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ದೇಶ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದೇ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯ ಬಹುಭಾಗ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಇಂಥ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿಡದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಟೀಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಒತ್ತಾಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾದರೂ, ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದೂ ಸಹಜ, ನಾವು ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಸಹಜ ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವಂಥದಾದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆತಾನೇ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ. ತಾವು ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ಹಣವು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೇ ಇರುವುದು ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ (definite issues) ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಲೋಕೋಪಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಿಜ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಸೇವೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ನಿಂತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ವಾನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಈಗ ತಮಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಚುರುಕಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಏಕೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸೇರುವ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ 1952-53ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಆಶೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಟೀಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೇನೋ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಅಂಥ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಎತ್ತಿದ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಾಬಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ Nissen huts ಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ Nissen huts ಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ ; dilapidated conditions ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದಹಾಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ. ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಣ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಏಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಹಾಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ಮನವಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನವಿ ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನು ಉಳಿದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದಾಮಾಷಾ ಅಂದಾಜು ಇದು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಈ ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಏಷಿಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ. Will the House Rent Control Order apply to that building ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—Subject to that. ಇನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದಸಾರಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಹಣ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೇಪೇಟೆ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಒತ್ತಡ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯೆಂದೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಾಯಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಏಷಿಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ second floorನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಾದರೂ ಏನು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಸಾಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಏಷಿಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಅದು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ ಬೇಕು, ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕಾಫಿಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 900 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುವವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಐದು ವರ್ಷಕಾಲದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹಲವಾರು ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲವು ಆಫೀಸುಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಇದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಗೂ ಈ ಏಷಿಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ second floor ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ, ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದುದು ಸಿಟಿ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ economic knowledge ನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ economic depression ಇಲ್ಲದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣದತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗದರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ activitiesನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಉಚಿತವೆಂಬಭಾವವೂ ಇದೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿರುವ ನೀತಿಯಾದರೂ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ ಎಂಬ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—I want clarification on one more point, Sir. ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–ಹರಿಹರ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಹೈವೇಸ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಕೆಲವು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮಾರು 320 ಮೈಲಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ದವಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಹೈವೇಸ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಟಾರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತೀ ನದಿಗೆ ಸೇತುವೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗ ಆಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಇಂಥ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 'ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಉಂಟು' ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಆಯಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಲೋಚಿಸೋಣ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಅಷ್ಟು ಕರಾರುವಾಕ್ಕಾದ ಧೋರಣೆ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

4 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಲ್ಕಗೋವಿಂದರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಕೆಲವು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅವನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದೇ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೂ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು ಜ್ಯೂರಿಸ್‌ಡಿಕ್ಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶ ಬಹಳ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಈ ಜ್ಯೂರಿಸ್‌ಡಿಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಕಟ್ಟತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗಿದೆ, ಸೇತುವೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಾರಣ ಎಂಬುದು. ಗೊರೂರು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.—ಯಗಚಿ ನದಿಗೆ ಹೇಮಾವತಿ ನದಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವರ್ಕ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇತ್ತು. ಆಗ

ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್‌ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ನೀರು ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಿಂತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದೆ, ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೃಪ್ತರಾಗಿ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of ' Civil Works '."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 30—FAMINE RELIEF
54. FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of ' Famine Relief '."

There are four cut motions. The first one is in the name of Sri G. Sivappa, which is not relevant, and therefore not admissible. The other two also are inadmissible for similar reason. So the cut motion in the name of Sri Mohamed Imam is the only one in order.

RELIEF WORKS IN KUDLIGI TALUK.

* Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM(Jagalur).—I am the only survivor ! Sir, I am not going to take much time. I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head " 54. Famine Relief " for Rs. 31,600 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to urge the necessity of starting relief works in Kudligi Taluk)."

Kudligi Taluk is similar to other taluks that were under distress during the last year and people are very much hard hit. We know, Sir, till now all these taluks were very much neglected and hardly any relief work was undertaken. I submit that the Government might include this taluk also in their list to start relief work immediately this year.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

" That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

* ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅಭಾವ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಟೆಂಪೊರೆರಿ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಇಮಾಂರವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 22,852 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಬರಲಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂಥ ಸಮಯ ಬಂದರೆ ನೋಡೋಣ.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I do not press the cut motion, Sir.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As was agreed upon by the House, there will be no debate on Demands Nos. 31 to 35, both inclusive.

DEMAND No. 31—POLITICAL PENSIONS.

54-A. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,900 be granted to the Government to defray the

(Mr. SPEAKER.)

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 32—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

55. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 32-A—COMMUTATION OF PENSION.

55-A. COMMUTATION OF PENSION FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUE.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Commutation of Pension'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 35—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

63. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Extraordinary charges'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 35-A—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

63-B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2 00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Community Development Project' (National Extension Service)."

There are four cut motions under this, including cut motion No. 45 which stands in the name of Sri S. Gopala Gowda. The order in which the cut motions are printed is Sri G. Shivappa, Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sri J. Mohamed Imam and Sri Gopala Gowda. We will go in that order. Sri Shivappa will have the first chance.

SELECTION OF AREAS FOR EXTENDING NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEMES.

* Sri G. SHIVAPPA (Holalkere).--Sir, I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head '63-B. Community Development Project' for Rs. 2,00,000 be

reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion on the principles of selecting the areas for extending National Extension Service Schemes in the State)."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದು ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಘನೋದ್ದೇಶ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ಘನೋದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಕೀಂಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉದಾತ್ತವಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯನ್ಸಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಘನವಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಯನ್ಸಿ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದು ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಡಿಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಆಧಾರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟು ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಡಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಅಡಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವು ಏನೆಂದರೆ predominantly agricultural population ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ನಮ್ಮ 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಡೆನ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಪಾಪ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈನರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಜರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಜನರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ predominantly agricultural population; density of the scheduled caste population; minor and major irrigation projects; co-operation of the people both in the form of land and also in the form of labour is very important. This has been very specifically stressed by the Planning Commission. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಜನಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಹೊಳಲ್ಕೆರೆಗೆ first preference ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕಾವರ್ತಿ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಜನಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಅಲಾಟ್ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ 8 ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ನೆಹರೂರವರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ಥಕಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಮನವಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri Srinivasa Iyengar and others may speak on this cut motion and they need not separately move the cut motions standing in their names.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Sir, my first objection to the Demand is that on p. 136 (Part I of the Budget) there is a provision of 15 lakhs for the community projects. The Government have taken sanction from us to spend 15 lakhs towards community development project. And in answer to a question, they were pleased to say that they have spent just about 1·5 lakhs. Still there is so much amount which will lapse because in about a month's time they will not be able to utilise the entire grant. I do not therefore know what prompted them to ask us again to give them another two lakhs out of the Consolidated Fund for this National Extension Service. They could as well have managed without this allotment. They do not say whether this is a token grant. Apart from that, the second issue is that while selecting areas for the introduction of national extension services, the Government do not seem to have kept some important things in view.

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

T.-Narsipur Taluk as the Government are aware, is the grannery for paddy and naturally a number of channels are flowing and people living in and around the channel area are very unhealthy. I do not know why Government have not selected any of the hoblies in T. Narsipur while extending this National Extension Services. I know definitely well that in the next turn I may get one in that taluk. (*Laughter*). At the same time, I want to impress on Government to look at that small corner of T.-Narsipur while giving such extension services.

A MEMBER.—Very rich people.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—At the same time very unhealthy because they have to live by the side of river channels. I can show you that certain villages are unapproachable in the rainy season and the flow will be heaviest and you cannot go from village to village. In times of floods people cannot go out because there will not be communication at all. I have seen such villages and I was really pained when I saw this because it has not received any consideration at the hands of the Government when extending the National Extension Services. Government know and they have said that the motto of this community project is "Destination of Man." In fact, the success of the community project depends on how far they have been able to reach that target. So far as my taluk is concerned, I hope I have impressed on the Government the necessity of having T.-Narsipur in view while introducing the next Community Project.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really glad that a very important principle, the Hon'ble Member for T.-Narsipur enunciated in the closing part of his speech, namely, that the most important object of this movement, the Community Project and the National Extension Service, is what he calls 'Destination of Man. I would like to put it like this. The important object is to enable man or the people in general, in these places, more especially in villages, to learn to help themselves and to provide for themselves with all the amenities that are needed in the community life. In this new National Extension Service programme this point has been very much stressed. Out of 7½ lakhs of rupees that is provided for the development of this area, greater part of the money is going to be used as a loan to the people in those areas for carrying on works that are of use for themselves and also to enable them to contribute equal amounts to build roads, culverts, schools and things like that in that area. Here Sir, I may mention, that out of Rs. 7½ lakhs about 3 lakhs are going to be granted as loan on short-term facilities and one lakh for minor irrigation schemes ; for building of schools a grant of Rs. 25,000 ; for local works, sanitation, drainage, etc., 1½ lakhs. It is expected that the people will have to contribute in the shape of either labour or cash an equal amount to be able to earn this amount of 1½ lakhs. The principle here is, as I said, to create among the villagers a feeling of self-help, a feeling in their hearts that they should get together and carry on the work. If that object is achieved, I think this National Extension Service will have achieved something very useful. Same thing is the case with the Community Project idea which has been taken up in Shimoga District. Hon'ble Member from T.-Narsipur was saying that out of Rs. 15 lakhs that had been budgeted for last year, only Rs. 1½ lakhs or so has been utilised. It is true that the amount that has been spent is not very considerable, but we expect to spend more. I think the amount spent during the year that has passed has been very useful in creating that atmosphere in that area, an atmosphere in which the people of the locality have learnt to appreciate the object of this work. They are going forward to co-operate and to take advantage of the huge amount of money that has been provided there. For a small population a sum as much as 55 lakhs is allotted and it is indeed a considerable amount for our poor country.

Sir, both the Hon'ble Members who spoke on the National Extension Service were very anxious that this scheme should be started in their own taluks. I can appreciate their desire to have it in their taluk or near about their own constituency. It may not be of much value in vote getting but I feel they are anxious to develop their own areas. (*Laughter.*) I take this opportunity to say that we are having 20 more blokcs to be selected, within the next two years and necessarily they will come in one of their areas when we expect them to help this programme to be carried on successfully by creating in their area an atmosphere of co-operation and help on the part of the people of the area.

But after all the number of blocks that we will be able to take up even next year will be too small when compared to the number of villages that we have in the State. Sir, the work that has been done by the youngmen that form the N.C.C., the Boy Scouts and the Bharat Seva Dal and others in the way of putting up roads and culverts is indeed a very good piece of work. I think it is necessary that we should encourage this kind of work so that such a large amount of work that remains to be done in constructing roads from the villages to the main roads and building for schools may be done by them because we cannot depend entirely on the Centre and we should depend on our own efforts. Sir, I am sure that the Hon'ble Members who have moved cut motions will accept the explanation that I have given and will kindly withdraw their cut motions and pass this Demand...

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does Sri G. Sivappa propose to do ?

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion, Sir.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The next cut motion is in the name of Sri J. Mohamed Imam and Sri Gopala Gowda.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I do not move, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then Sri Gopala Gowda may move.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

*Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head '63.B. Community Development Project' for Rs.2,00,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a debate on the question of implementation of these projects)."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕಾಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಾಮುದಾಯಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯೇನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂಗ ; ಬಹಳ ವಾಗಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಈ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಫಲತೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಫಲತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಣ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟಿನ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಟರಿ ನೋಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಈ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ "ನಾನ್-ರೆಕರಿಂಗ್ ಛಾರ್ಜಸ್"ಗಳ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ಭಾಗ, "ರೆಕರಿಂಗ್ ಛಾರ್ಜಸ್"ಗಳ ಶೇಕಡ 50 ಭಾಗ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಹಿಡಿತ ಈ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹಳವಿದೆಯೆಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀ ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ, ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ 'ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಪಾಲಿನಿಯವರನ್ನು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ' ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು ; ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಪಾಲಿನಿಯವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಏನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಅಂಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾದರೆ 'ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಇದು strange phenomenon, ನಾನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರೆ' ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಹೊರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕಾಡಬೇಕು, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಇದು ಸಫಲವಾದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೇನು ವಿಷಾದ ಪಡಬೇಕೆ ? ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸವಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಗತಿಯೇನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ 1.5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ 55 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

(SRI S. GOPALA GOWDA.)

ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗುವುದೇ ? ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಕಾಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಕಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಬೇಕೋ ಆರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬೇಕು. ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಆರದೆ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡದಿರುವವರು ನಂಬುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ, ಆರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾದ ಕಾಲಬೇಕು.

4-30 P.M.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಹೆಗ್ಗಣ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಇದ್ದು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಣ್ಣು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಏನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಒಳಗೆ ಕೊರೆದು ಅನಂತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರುವುದು ಅದರ ಸ್ವಭಾವ. ಮೇಲೆ ಮಣ್ಣುಹಾಕಿದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಒಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸುಭದ್ರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಗಮನವೀಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಂತೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಬಡತನ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹವೇ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಯೋಜಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾತ್ಸಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಜಿಗುಪ್ಸೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದರೂ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು sceptical notion—ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ದುರ್ಭಾವನೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದರೆ ಆಗ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದು, ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಆಳುವ ವರ್ಗದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿಡಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಲೋಪವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/".

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Sir, I will not take much of the time of this House. Just a few minutes ago I made a few observations regarding the speed with which this Comunity Project is progressing. I only add this, that we have created a particular kind of spirit and atmosphere in this area and we have been able to get the co-operation of the people in a larger measure. If this continues we will be able to carry on the work with greater speed and achieve more in the coming few months of the next year than has been done in the previous year. There is no doubt about that. As can be seen from the break up the amount of Rs. 55 lakhs that has been allotted of this Comunity Project, a sum of Rs. 20.75 lakhs is shown under Irrigation, and a sum of Rs. 11.19 lakhs is shown under Communications. We are now appointing men trained in Engineering Department and will be able to spend money quicker than it has been possible hitherto.

The Hon'ble Member while speaking on this cut motion took the occasion to make some general remarks and said that ever since this five-Year Plan of the Government of India—especially he was pointing out to the Congress Government was put into operation there is growing unemployment in the country. It is unfortunate that the Hon'ble Member should have forgotten or failed to see the considerable amount of work that has been achieved in the way of creating irrigation projects in the country I need only mention this fact that while the British Government in one hundred years spent one hundred crores of rupees, the present Government in one year spent a hundred crores and it is going on at that speed. (*A Voice*: we are not denying that.) We are also informed that we are producing things like Steam Engines and Ammonium Sulphate. But with all this, I would like to mention here this fact, that it is not the Government alone that can solve unemployment. There should be more effort on the part of people as a whole to produce the things needed in this country. Many things are imported from abroad and it should be possible for us to produce these things in our country. We have got trained men. Only we have not as yet got into the gear, into the swing. Now with the amount of industrial progress that is being carried on in the country with the help of Research institutions that this Congress Government have been able to create in these 5 or 6 years, which is very considerable, I am sure that this unemployment problem would be solved much quicker than my friend is thinking of. With these few remarks, I request the Hon'ble Member and the House to pass this demand.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—I press the cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of ' Community Development Project' National Extension Service."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 35-B.—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

65. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Payment of Compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 37—WORKING EXPENSES -IRRIGATION WORKS.

XVII. I. N. E. AND D. WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'I. N. E. and D. Works for which capital accounts are kept—Working Expenses '."

The motin was adopted.

DEMAND No. 38-WORKING EXPENSES—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

XLI. RECEIPTS FROM ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of ' Receipts from Electricity Schemes Working Schemes '."

The motion was adopted

DEMAND No. 40—IRRIGATION.

68. CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954 in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works outside the Revenue Account '."

There are nine cut motions. Only four are relevant. The first one is in the name of Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar

DECISIONS ARRIVED AT IN CONNECTION WITH THUNGABHADRA PROJECT AT DELHI.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Sir I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head, ' 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works outside the Revenue Account' for Rs. 96 lakhs be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to ascertain the decisions arrived at the meeting held at Delhi in

(Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

connection with the affairs of Thungabhadra Project)".

All of us are aware that when there was discussion on the Andhra State Bill on the last occasion, this House expressed the view that in view of the fact that the Thungabhadra Anecut lies solely in the area transferred to Mysore, the management should vest with the Mysore State. In continuation of that principle or in pursuance of that resolution of this House, I believe a preliminary meeting was held wherein such decision was taken and the Hon'ble Ministers went to Delhi just to have a discussion about this subject. We have not yet had information as to what transpired at Delhi. We only know that a Board has been created now wherein we have only two representatives.

The entire project lies in our territory. We are asked to finance for this project and the high level canal is an important canal. If the high level canal is not taken up, considerable area would not be brought under irrigation even though the Thungabhadra Project is in our territory. Low level canal gives us very little relief. Unless the high level canal is constructed, our activities will be limited to regulate the water supply to the Andhra areas. So, Sir, we are shouldering very heavy burden not only for financing the project but also for earmarking Rs. 25 lakhs towards appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt obligations and interest charges. Thus though we are asked to provide capital for undertaking constructive works in the Thungabhadra Project, but still so far as the administration is concerned, our powers have been limited. We have become mere representatives in a Board. I want to know how Government can reconcile themselves to this position and what are all the circumstances that forced the Government to accept this position.

Mr. SPEAKER. Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not necessary for me to mention that the Thungabhadra Dam serves the Governments and territories of Hyderabad, Mysore and Andhra. At the time of the partition of the Andhra from Madras, it was felt necessary that the interests of Andhra area should be represented on an organisation that will be in charge of the Thungabhadra Dam works and also the waters that will be stored in the Thungabhadra reservoir, and consequently, by an Order of the President a Board has been appointed consisting of two engineers from Mysore, two from Andhra and two from Hyderabad with a chairman appointed by the President. The matters that are connected with the Thungabhadra Reservoir and the canals which emanate from this reservoir are dealt with by this Board. It was said that the question of the high level canal which would have supplied water to a greater part of the area now in Mysore territory should also be considered. It is one of the projects that is proposed to be taken up in course of time and no final decision as to when it should be started has yet been taken. The question that was raised as to why the powers of the Mysore Government have to be limited is not a question that could be discussed or decided in this Assembly, but these are matters that have to be taken up between the three Governments and the Central Government who are concerned with this. But in the meanwhile, work at the Thungabhadra Project has to continue and therefore the Demand is placed before this House and this has to be sanctioned. I hope this House will give its approval for this Demand.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I just wanted to know what transpired at the Delhi meeting.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—The result is . . . .

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The result is there. We know the result. If the Government say it is confidential, I do not press it. I may be permitted to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next cut motion is in the name of Sri Mohamed Imam.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).--I am not moving cut motions Nos. 75 and 76. I will move cut motion No. 77.

ENGINEERING AND OTHER STAFF EMPLOYED IN THUNGABHADRA PROJECT.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I beg to move.

> " That the demand under the head ' 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works outside the Revenue Account' for Rs.96,00,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to know the details of the engineering and oher staff employed in Thungabhadra Project)."

Sir, it is true that the Board consisting of the representatives of the three Governments has been constituted to look after the construction and the completion of the Thungabhadra Dam. It is also true that by this decision of the Centre, neither the Government of the State nor the people are satisfied and perhaps there has been a direction that all the three Governments should join together and come to an agreement. I do not know what steps the Government of Mysore have taken to have a meeting of the Board, and whether any progress has been made and whether any attempt has been made to call for a meeting of the three Governments; and I hope when these three Governments meet, justice will be done and the claims of the State of Mysore will be recognised. But what has to be done immediately is this. Whether there is a Board or not, Mysore has a right to say that in the staff that is now engaged in the construction of the Thungabhadra Project and in the personnel, Mysore must have its due share. Sir, when I visited the Thungabhadra Project last, I found that the entire personnel and the staff and the entire establishment consisted of gentlemen coming from Andhra and Madras, and there was not a single Mysorean, and, even now, I believe, the same state of affairs continue. And what is more, there are two Superintending Engineers who are in charge of the works one of whom represents Madras and one represents Andhra. I know that there was a representation by the State Government that at least one of the two Superintending Engineers must be a Mysorean. I believe this was not recognised. So, in all fairness and in all equity, it is but right that, so far as the staff is concerned, both supervisory and working staff, the Government of Mysore must have its share and at least 50 per cent of the staff should be Mysoreans. I would like to know what steps the Government of Mysore have taken. Among the technical staff, how many Mysoreans are there ? The urgent necessity is that one of the Superintending Engineers must be of Mysore because these two Superintending Engineers are Secretaries to the Board of Management and one of them must be a Mysorean. This is a very important factor concerning our people and we have a right to say that our people must be represented there. It is only then that we will have safety and our interests will be guarded. I submit that Government must take immediate action to see that there is a Superintending Engineer there and also see that of the other staff at least 50 per cent come from Mysore.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

> " That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100. "

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points that have been raised by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition have been, I can say definitely and confidentially, kept in mind by the representatives of this Government who are on the Thungabhadra Board which is holding its meetings regularly in Hospet. The question of having our due share of staff, Mysoreans on the staff under the Thungabhadra Project, is also one of the points that has been kept in mind. But at the time when the Leader of the Opposition went to Hospet, it was just then that the thing had come into the hands of this Board and all the staff

(DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA.)

that were there were, at that time, generally employed by either Madras Government or the Andhra Government. That part of the channel which is going to be in Mysore area and also the head works will certainly have our men. We have got our rights there; there is no doubt about that. The question of Superintending Engineer is also one of the things that is being urged upon. It would not be probably very helpful if we have a discussion about this matter here. But, I can assure the Hon'ble House and the Leader of the Opposition that all these things will be kept in mind by the Government and adequate and necessary steps will be taken to safeguard our interests. With this assurance I hope the Leader of the Opposition will not press his cut motion.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The four other cut motions are not related to the demand. There remains now Sri Gopala Gowda's cut motion.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—I am not moving.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1954, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works outside the Revenue Account'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 41—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

72. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Industrial Development'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 41-A—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

81. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of 'Capital Accounts of Civil Works'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 42—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

81-A. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 49,60,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri B. T. Kempa Raj.

ELECTRIFICATION OF SOMANAHALLI CIRCLE.

*Sri B. T. KEMPA RAJ (Bangalore South-Scheduled Castes).—Sir, with the permission of the Chair, I move:

" That the demand under the head '81-A. Capital Outlay on

Electricity Schemes' for Rs. 49,60,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a debate on the supply of electricity for irrigation pumping sets and rural electrification of Somanahalli Circle, Bangalore South Taluk)."

Sir, the people of Somanahalli village have been making representations ever-since 1936. I do not know the reason why so much of inordinate delay has occurred to sanction this scheme. I have been putting questions in almost all the sessions and all the answers that are given by Government are somehow very peculiar. They say that if this scheme is to be taken, the return will be less. Simultaneously Government will be taking schemes in other parts of the State. Therefore, Sir, I request Government to take this particular scheme at least this year and see that it is completed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved.

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರೆಡ್ಡಿ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಟಿ. ಕೆಂಪರಾಜ್‌ರವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಈ ಖೋತಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತುಮುತ್ತಲೂ ಇರುವ 30 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳವರು ಸುಮಾರು ಏಳೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಸಾಲದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—To the Hon'ble Minister there must be at least one or two minutes.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Many of these cut motions which referred particularly to the schemes in which Hon'ble Members who have moved them have got interest are being investigated. I only request Hon'ble Members to co-operate, especially with the department, to this extent, namely, that we cannot undertake schemes which cause considerable loss to the Government. The Department is trying to work with the least amount of return possible and if only we get enough help from the members, it will be possible to supply enough pump sets. As I said a few hours ago, we have accorded sanction for 20 pump sets to a particular place, but only one was taken. We have put in already the transmission line. So we are taking interest in the matter.

5 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum exceeding Rs. 49,60,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the supplementary sums not exceeding the respective amounts set forth in the Demands for further grants for the year 1953-54 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of demands Nos. 42A, 43A, 44, and 45 inclusive."

The motion was adopted.

(As directed by the Speaker, the motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.)

DEMAND No. 42-A—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER STATE WORKS.

82. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER STATE WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,500 be granted to the Government to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Account of Other State Works outside the Revenue Account—Industries Department'."

DEMAND No. 43-A—COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

83. PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Commutation of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 44—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.

85-A. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,36,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. 45.—ADVANCES AND LOANS.

R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,800 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

DISCUSSION ON QUESTION No. 71.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI COLLEGE.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Sir, I rise to place before this House what I consider as a very important question. The subject matter relates to the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore. The Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore was established in the year 1908. We were the first to establish such a college in India. Subsequently several other Provinces opened such colleges, but I regret to state that while those States that established the colleges later have developed we have remained static. For a long time the administration of this college was under Muzrai and of late it has been transferred to Medical. The management of this college vests with a Board called the Central Board of Indian Medicines in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. According to the answers furnished to this question; 301 students have passed out of this College from Mysore and 77 from outside. So far as the State is concerned, we have not been registering these diploma holders for practice. But in other parts of India, apart from Mysore, every person that desires to practise should get himself registered. During the process of registration they would see the qualifications. The Madras Government have given a conditional qualification; the Bombay Government have not recognised our diplomas and the Calcutta and Bengal Governments have recognised our diplomas. The other Governments say that they have certain specific reasons for not recognising our diplomas. The reasons for not recognising our diplomas are:

(1) At present we are having only 36 beds. They want to see that at least one hundred beds are opened or made available in this College so that the students may have sufficient practice.

(2) The second defect is: the college has limited dissection theatre. So far as dissection theatre is concerned, the College has very little space and